

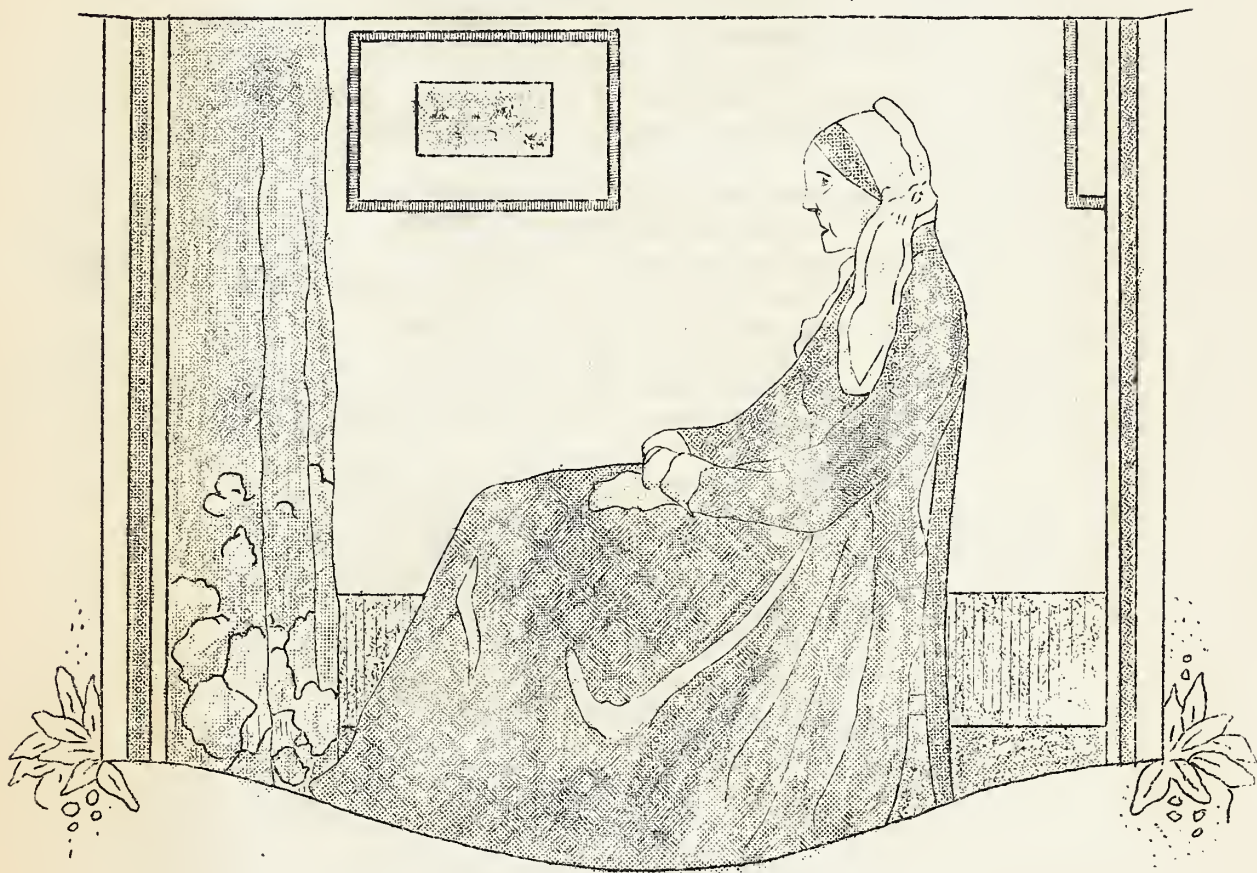
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THE MUCKALEE MONITOR

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

MOTHERS DAY.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL EROSION SERVICE

PROJECT-NO. 37 AMERICUS - GA.

MOTHER

I'd like to send you a dew drop,
Smiling in sweet repose,
As it sparkles smothered in perfume,
Deep in the heart of a rose;
Or a garment of gold and silver,
Spun from a fairy loom,
Soft as the lilt of a wandering breeze,
For the loveliest flower abloom.

I'd like to send you the cadence
From violet-studded stream,
To cradle you off to slumber
And charming delectable dream;
Or how would you like a sunbeam,
Lambent and Oh! so proud,
In garments that I'd award it,
Weaved from a pure white cloud.

I'd like to send you a billion hugs,
From millions of baby arms;
And a chorus of coo, from lips you knew
When you basked in nursery charms.
But I can't send what I'd love to,
So I've fashioned you this essay;
It is yours, with a world of meaning ---
My token of Mothers' Day.

Neil McConlogue.

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

On February 4, an announcement was made by the Department of Interior, Soil Erosion Service, that a Soil Erosion demonstrational control project would be located on the watershed of Big and Little Muckalee Creek in the Counties of Sumter, Schley and Marion. This area consists of approximately 56,000 acres and all persons owning land within its boundaries are indeed fortunate in being able to have the assistance of the Government in carrying out this soil conservation and land use program. This program will do more to aid the present system of agriculture, than any other program in existence, for the reason that it is designed to keep soil and moisture losses at a minimum and utilize every acre to what it is best suited. It is only by following this procedure that successful farming may be achieved.

The object of these demonstrational projects, according to an official announcement is, "To show what can be done to help the farmer preserve the fertility of his soil, re-arrange his fields, make more money, do less work and pass the farm on to future generations in such a shape that it will be an asset rather than a liability."

Here then is a physical job which calls for a very close cooperation between the Service and the farmer. The unit area of control is the individual farm, and each landowner is urgently invited to participate with us in this program.

During the short space of time in which we have been operating much has been accomplished toward our final objective. Very little evidence can yet be seen, yet immense strides have been made. Further on in the news-letter you will see a complete tabulation of our accomplishments.

We have been extremely gratified over the interest shown by the landowners residing in the watershed, and we want you to know that we will meet you more than half way in curbing erosion on your farm.

We want to extend a cordial welcome to each farmer and co-operator to come in and talk over their problems. Our contact men are in the field every day, but we are always glad to see you in the office. Our offices are located in the Post Office building and we sincerely invite you to come in and see us.

We also want to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has contributed to our progress and earnestly solicit your continued cooperation.

H. G. Dasher,
Ass't Regional Director

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Muckalee Creek Soil Erosion Control project is located in Sumter, Schley and Marion counties. It consists of an area approximately 56,000 acres and includes the entire watershed of Little Muckalee Creek, that of Big Muckalee Creek as far south as the Sumter county line and the east portion to approximately two miles south of the mouth of Little Muckalee.

The soils occurring in the area are typical of the upper coastal plains of South Georgia. They include sands, loamy sands, sandy loams, deep phase sandy loams, loams, clay loams. These soils have been formed from various kinds of marine deposits and each kind of soil has a definite range of color, texture and structure. The soils vary as to the slope of the land.

The general topography of surface, "lay of the land" varies with the kind of soil and ranges from level areas to steeply hilly. The level soils are generally less eroded than those that are hilly.

The rainfall in this area is typical of the western portion of the upper coastal plains. Very recent figures were not available but data shown is indicative of the rainfall in the area. The average seasonal rainfall, available, in inches is as follows:

	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	TOTAL
NORMAL	12.90	12.20	15.38	8.09	48.57
DRIEST YEAR	7.49	12.64	12.37	3.46	35.96
WETTEST YEAR	18.66	20.00	13.12	10.51	62.29

The above averages indicate a wide range in rainfall. The driest year is 26% below the average, while the wettest year ranges 28.2% above the average rainfall.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE.

The census reports in 1925 and 1930 show the distribution of acreage of crops grown to be as follows: (Total cultivated acreage 100%)

CROP	SUMTER CO.	SCHLEY CO.	MARION CO.
Cotton	36%	36%	31%
Corn	30%	38%	26%
Peanuts (alone)	6%	2%	2%
Idle or fallow	17%	18%	37%
Grain	6%	3%	2%

It is estimated 60% of land in farms in Sumter county is cultivated, 55% in Schley and 47% in Marion. The average size of the farm on the fifty five agreements taken is 210 acres.

The area is representative of the upper coastal plains of Georgia in the extent and degree of erosion that exists. Slopes and soil types are variable, which, together with the agricultural practices, have resulted in all degrees and types of erosion.

Sheet erosion is wide spread and is clearly shown by the deposits found in stream channels and above dams constructed for water power. Sheet erosion has greatly changed the agricultural value of farm land in the area.

Gully erosion is extensive in many parts of the area and has done much damage. These gullies vary from small breaks in the terraces to extremely large gullies that have destroyed much land. Erosion has been greatest on the steeper slopes and as a result the abandoned land has continued to erode since it was turned out, due to a lack of care of terraces and because of the slowness with which vegetative growth has developed.

-- P. H. Montgomery.

-SES-

TURN TO INSIDE BACK COVER FOR OUTLINE MAP OF AREA.

-SES-

"A few weeks ago the Soil Erosion Service was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and is now the spearhead of a more centralized long-time attack, involving many federal agencies, co-operation with state agencies and with thousands of individual farmers."

-- Henry A. Wallace,
The Atlanta Georgian,
April 28, 1935.

This Soil Erosion Control program, which will cover a five year period, is destined to do more for the agricultural interests - and all other interests of this community, as they are dependent upon agriculture - than any one thing that has happened here in many years.

Editorial in The Americus

Times Recorder,
February 5, 1935.

SOIL DEPARTMENT

The field of the soil department is to survey and map the soil, slope of the land, extent and degree of soil erosion, and the present land use of each individual farm in the area, and to make recommendations for erosion control. These recommendations, made directly upon the field map, include:

1. Those areas recommended to be taken from cultivation because of excessive susceptibility to erosion, of excessively steep slopes, or because of the character of the soil.
2. Those areas needing special control measures such as terracing, strip-cropping, gully control, and contour cultivation.
3. Those areas which because of slope and erosion should be planted to thick growing crops only.
4. Those idle, pasture, or forest areas on which the vegetative cover should be improved for adequate erosion control.

The map is made after the farmer has signified his interest in the program by making application to the Soil Erosion Service for help with his Soil Erosion problems.

After the soil map is completed, the contract man is furnished a copy, which he uses in working out erosion control measures on the farm. With a copy of this map the contract man knows, even before he visits the farm, the slope, the amount and degree of erosion of the cleared land, pasture, cut over lands and woods. This information, together with the recommendations made, enables him to perform his work much faster and more efficiently.

This is not the only purpose of the soil survey, however. It is also a record that will be of great value in the future in checking on the effectiveness of the soil erosion measures employed.

To date, the soil department has completed the mapping of eighty-five farms representing 12,798 acres of the 56,000 acres comprising the Muckalee Creek Area. Wide variations both in soil and erosion conditions have been found, even on the same farm. The worst eroded areas are on the more rolling lands, especially those having heavy clay sub-soils. When such lands are farmed without due consideration to erosion control, serious erosion is certain to result. Erosion, however, is not limited to such areas but is often serious on the more level land. Practically all of the land in the watershed with the exception of the perfectly flat and some of the very sandy areas needs some form of erosion control.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION
FROM COOPERATORS

FROM OUR FIRST COOPERATOR: I am writing to tell you how pleased I am with the work done on my farm. I think all the farmers should cooperate with you for their own good and for the good of the county. Also think my strip-cropping and gully work grand.
W. S. Bockwith---Shiloh

* * * * *

DELIGHTED WITH THE WORK. Allow me to tell you that the Government is doing a great work for the betterment of the soil and the farmers and I am proud that I am in the watershed and reaping some of the benefits. I know the terraces will add great value to the farm when we get them completed. My lespeדה is growing nicely, also my soy beans and sudan grass is up, and the 8-4-4 fertilizer will rush it along to a welcome place in my barn.
H. N. Franklin, Ellaville.

* * * * *

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT FOR SES. I don't see how any one can conscientiously refuse to accept the service and the benefit you are rendering the farmers. I consider myself very fortunate in receiving the benefits offered by you. I am glad indeed to be in the project and intend to cooperate to the best of my ability.

R. E. Glenn - Americus.

* * * * *

APPRECIATES WORK DONE BY THE SES ON HIS FARM. I want to tell you that I am 100% for the SES and think it is a great thing for the farmer. I certainly appreciate what the Government is doing for us, and I think that all farmers ought to. Our land surely does need attention. I am glad to cooperate with you in any way that I can.

R. A. Cranford
Buona Vista.

* * * * *

REGRETS THAT THE SES DID NOT FUNCTION EARLIER. Assure you.....of my enthusiasm for the work being done on my farm. My only regret is that I did not have the benefit of it thirty years ago. If I had I believe my farm would be much more valuable than it is at the present. As it is I value it much more than I did six months ago, even though the work has just begun.
H. A. Battles - Shiloh.

* * * * *

SUMTER COUNTY FARMERS WELCOME SOIL EROSION SERVICE.

The farmers of Sumter county welcome the Soil Erosion Service and its personnel to our section.

For several years, some of our farmers have realized that they were losing the very best soil on their farms, and that the average yield per acre of all their crops was gradually growing less. When we cleared this land we are farming, the soil was full of organic matter and as a result did not wash or erode very badly. If it did wash away and we had to abandon it, all we had to do was to move and settle on new land. This is not true any longer. No more new land is available. We must reclaim some of our old land and learn to conserve what we have. We have a few farmers who have recognized the value of taking care of their soil and they have built terraces and sown winter cover crops.

There is a great need for educational work along these lines. We need to have more of our farmers building terraces and planting crops which will hold the soil and add organic matter.

The chief purpose and objective of the Soil Erosion Service is to teach the farmers, by practical demonstrations and through meetings the value of taking care of their soil.

Your service is furnishing a long needed service and one that will be worth thousands of dollars to farmers in this section.

Our wealth is our soil. To know how to properly care for and handle it means wealth to our farmers, our county, and our state.

We extend to each member of the staff our fullest cooperation.

J. K. Luck, County Agent,
Representative of Sumter County Farmers.

PLEDGES SUPPORT.

The Soil Erosion Service, to my knowledge, is the only agency making a direct attack on erosion. Farmers of Marion county.....who have been unable for various reasons to combat this evil.....are very fortunate in that they will be the recipients of this Governmental assistance.

I herewith pledge you my direct support and my influence, if needed, toward securing cooperation among the farmers of Marion county, in any possible way that I may.

J. H. McClung,
County Agent, Marion.

SES DEMONSTRATES FUTURE TREND IN AGRICULTURE.

The Soil Erosion Service and cooperating farmers are putting into practice what appears to be the future trend in agricultural practices, namely erosion control, soil improvement, pasture improvement, and better land use based on crop and soil adaptation.

The farmers of Southwest Georgia are fortunate in having the project close at hand for study and observation. Farmers living in the watershed will profit by having these practices financed and put into operation, but those not in the watershed will do well to make a close study and observation of these practices. It is hoped that no farmer near the project will fail to visit the project and take advantage of this large scale demonstration.

Harry A. Edge,
County Agent, Schley.

THE SOIL EROSION SERVICE IS GRATEFUL FOR
THESE PLEDGES OF SUPPORT AND COOPERATION.
IT IS ALSO OUR DESIRE TO COOPERATE, NOT
ONLY WITH LANDOWNERS, BUT WITH ALL AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES, BOTH STATE AND COUNTY.

T H E
MUCKALEE MONITOR

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Loy E. Rast-Regional Director,
H. G. Dasher-Ass't Regional Director,
Leon J. Sisk-Editor,
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VOLUME I

MAY 1935

NUMBER I

GREETINGS

We present to the farmers residing on the watershed of Big and Little Muckalee Creek, in the counties of Sumter, Schley and Marion, and others who are interested in erosion control, the first edition of THE MUCKALEE CREEK NEWS. Its purpose is to present you timely information concerning the Soil Erosion Service. It will be issued each month and will come to you without cost. We suggest that you read it each month and file for future reference. Any constructive criticism or contributions will be appreciated.

If you know of any one who is not receiving a copy and who would like to receive one, let us know and their name will be added to the mailing list.

REGARDING COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

The Muckalee Creek erosion control project was established by the United States Government to furnish the farmers of the coastal plains region of Georgia with a large scale demonstration of practical erosion control. To succeed, it is necessary to have the wholehearted cooperation of every farmer living in the area.

When a farmer signifies his desire to cooperate, and after a soil survey has been made, a representative of the Soil Erosion Service will visit his farm, and an agreement containing the necessary control measure to meet his particular conditions will be mutually worked out and signed by the farmer. This must be done before any work can be started.

The farmer will be required to carry out the provisions of the agreement for a period of five years. The program will, in most instances, call for some changes in the farm plans and will perhaps cause small inconveniences in the beginning, but these will be more than justified when the final result is noted. No landowner will be asked to make any harmful changes. All the control measures that will be included in the agreement have been proven satisfactory and will result in keeping the soil on the farm, and, in increased returns from the land.

The methods which will be used by the Soil Erosion Service are terracing, stabilization of gullies, strip-cropping, (alternate bands of thick growing and row crops) contour tillage, retirement of land unsuitable for tilled crops to forest or pasture, and improvement of existing pastures to prevent erosion. No one method of control is sufficient. No one method is more important than the others. It is only by the proper combination of all our resources that complete erosion control can be attained.

Considerable direct benefits will be received by the cooperator in the form of seed, wire, fertilizer and other materials. A greater and more lasting result, however, will be in the higher productivity and increased value of the land. In addition, the business and professional men of the community will benefit by an increased volume of business due to a higher standard of living.

Soil Erosion is a serious problem; a problem that cannot be solved in a day or a month. Erosion has proceeded, unchecked, ever since men have tilled the soil. Heretofore there have always been new virgin areas to move to when the land was worn out. Now, there is practically no arable land in the United States that is unoccupied, and we have come to a realization that we must establish a permanent agriculture upon a sound and lasting basis..

TERRACING POLICIES ON THE MUCKALEE CREEK WATERSHED

The work of the engineering department in the Soil Erosion Control program is divided into two phases: first, terracing, and second, partial stabilization of active gullies by the installation of temporary and permanent mechanical structures, which will later become permanent stabilization by the use of a vegetative cover of trees, vines and grasses, planted under the supervision of the forestry and the agronomy departments.

The engineering department, however, is primarily concerned with the terracing part of our program. Due to the fact that we were late in getting started with our work and that this is the planting season, we are devoting the major part of our time to this work, in order to get as much done as possible before rows are laid off and planting done. If this much of the work is accomplished it will not be imperative to rush the actual construction of the terrace ridges and spillways until we have more time later on. Terracing cannot be rushed.

In this connection it will be well to discuss our policy regarding terracing, clarify what might be a few misunderstandings and discuss ways and means of carrying out our terracing program.

As soon as a soil survey has been made of your farm and a five year plan worked out and incorporated into a cooperative agreement, a representative from the engineering department will survey your farm for a complete system of terraces. That is, everything that is necessary to conduct the excess water from your cultivated fields to a stabilized gradient with a minimum of soil and moisture loss. When these surveys are being made we require you to furnish a mule, plow, and labor to mark the surveys. As soon as these surveys are completed it will be decidedly to your advantage to mark these surveys in such a way that they can be found after the present cropping season. This means that you should mark the terrace lines by turning four or six furrows together with a turning plow and drive stakes in such places designated by the engineer making the survey and in such a manner that they can readily be found.

Our policy regarding construction of terrace systems is as follows: The cooperator constructs three-fourths of the total linear feet of the terrace ridges. This is due to the high cost of power equipment and the necessity for haste in our work and in order to carry out the demonstrational idea of our program. The SES will construct with power equipment and labor the remaining one-fourth of the ridges. All discharge channels, dams and spillways will be constructed by the Soil Erosion Service and for this con-

struction we will furnish all equipment, labor, and material where needed. While the power equipment is on your farm we will expect you to furnish mules and labor for filling up low places in the terrace ridges. We will have drag pans available for this purpose.

Now, a word about how you are to construct your part of the terraces. We have available, we think, any type of terracing equipment suitable for the power on your farm. Your needs will be ascertained when the engineer is on your farm and he will consult you regarding the equipment you should use that will best meet your conditions. This equipment will be issued to you when you are ready and call for it and there will be no charges. There will be a man to advise you about terrace construction when the equipment is delivered.

After a survey of your farm has been completed, you will receive a small map of the farm with the fields, roads, woods, and houses drawn in to scale and also your terrace system showing direction of flow, length of terrace and discharge channels. You will find this map useful in several ways, especially in working out your strip-cropping program with the agronomist.

Some questions have been asked regarding specifications of terraces. We are advocating a modified form of the Mangum terrace - eighteen feet wide at the base and twenty inches high from crest of ridge to water channel. This type has proven very efficient on most soils. It is adequate to meet the most severe conditions of rainfall and convenient for cultivation or crossing with wagons and other farm machinery. It is obvious that a terrace of this size will be difficult to construct with light equipment but by continued effort and proper cultivation it can be done and will be well worth the effort.

It must always be remembered that the construction of a system of terraces is not an overnight job, nor is it an easy one, but you will be well rewarded for any amount of time and labor spent on such a job.

- - C. W. Chapman

-SES-

RESULTS OBTAINED ON THE RELATIVE LOSSES OF SOIL BY EROSION FROM TERRACED AND UNTERRACED LANDS DEMONSTRATE CONCLUSIVELY THE GREAT VALUE OF TERRACES AS CONSERVERS OF SOIL. THE LONGEST RECORD SUPPORTING THE ABOVE STATEMENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AT THE GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA STATION WHERE A FULL THREE YEARS RECORD HAS BEEN OBTAINED. THIS RECORD SHOWS AN ANNUAL LOSS FOR A THREE YEAR PERIOD OF 64.1 TONS OF SOIL PER ACRE AS COMPARED WITH AN AVERAGE OF 2.2 TONS PER ACRE FROM A TERRACED ACRE - - C. E. Ramser - Department of Agriculture.

CONTROL OF EROSION BY VEGETATIVE MEANS

CONTROL BY VEGETATIVE MEANS is the part of the agronomy department, in the Soil Erosion control program. Everyone has noticed that water runs clear from land covered with thick, close rooted crops. With this in mind it is our purpose to prevent erosion by the increased use of erosion resisting crops.

STRIP CROPPING TO PREVENT EROSION has proven conclusively that a cover of close growing crops is the only perfect method of controlling erosion. Since it is impractical to plant entire fields to such crops, the practice of planting thick, close rooted crops alternated with row crops, has been adopted. The run-off from the row crops will, in this manner, be checked as it enters the strip crop and spreads out, reducing to a minimum its erosive power. Strip cropping will perhaps cause some slight inconveniences in cultivation and harvesting, but when the result in decreased soil losses is evident, they will be more than justified. It is our hope that strip cropping will soon become a major part of every farm program.

43,487 POUNDS OF SEED AND 164,700 POUNDS OF COMPLETE FERTILIZER have been furnished the fifty-five landowners who have signed cooperative agreements. The seeds include annual and perennial lespedeza soy beans, sudan grass, cow peas, sorghum, velvet beans, millet and crotalaria. Most of these seeds are being planted in strips varying from twenty to fifty percent of the cultivated land depending on the soil and degree of erosion. All of these crops are soil building crops, and with the exception of crotalaria, are valuable forage crops.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PASTURES ON LAND NOT SUITED FOR CULTIVATION and the improvement of existing pastures, is another phase of the agronomy work. The Soil Erosion Service is furnishing twenty pounds of pasture mixture per acre. This mixture consists of lespedeza, dallis grass, carpet grass and white clover. From 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre is also being furnished. The cooperator is expected to apply the fertilizer in three foot rows run on the contour and to furnish and set out bermuda grass roots in these rows. Seventy rolls of barbed wire have been furnished to inclose new pasture.

STABILIZATION OF GULLIES by vegetation is still another phase of agronomy work. Various soil holding plants will be placed along the banks of these gullies. Bermuda seed dams are being constructed and 12,500 kudzu crowns have been set out.

- - O. D. Hall

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CONTEMPLATED ACTIVITIES.

Forestry is land and resource management in the widest sense. Therefore, in the demonstrational program being carried on by the Soil Erosion Service, forestry becomes a part of every farm management plan as much as the management of field crops. In the contemplated program of work on the project every phase of forestry will be considered.

PLANTING - The steep eroded slopes and hillsides will be planted to trees or some close growing crop as agreed upon by the landowner. Trees that are to be planted will include some species having a commercial value. During the past planting season about sixty-five acres were retired from cultivation and planted to trees. Thirty acres were planted in slash pine, which is a very valuable tree as it produces both naval stores and lumber. About thirty-five acres were planted to black locust. This is perhaps the best tree planted for erosion control, as it forms a dense thicket if allowed to grow untrimmed, and is capable of stabilizing the worst eroded lands. If lateral side branches are kept trimmed, the tree will grow straight and in the course of a few years will form one of the most durable fence posts known.

The lateness of the planting season has been a handicap this spring, and only 65,000 trees were utilized. It is expected that several million trees will be planted next season.

MANAGEMENT - Thinning and improvement plats will be established in different parts of the area. Meetings will be held there so that landowners may see how to operate their woodlots on a sustained yield basis.

PROTECTION - Fire is by far the greatest enemy of the forest. The greatest damage caused by fire is the destruction of small trees, making it impossible for nature to re-stock the idle acres. Therefore, all cooperators are urged to put forth every effort possible to keep fires from getting started. Should fire break out it should be stopped as quickly as possible. The fire season is about over for this spring, but if indiscriminate burning is practiced next fall and winter the trees that have been planted and are to be planted will be destroyed. Every farmer should have as his slogan, "PREVENT FOREST FIRES!" It pays.

TIMBER CRUISE - A timber cruise will be made soon to determine the amount and type of timber in the area. The cruise will also include growth study and kind of reproduction.



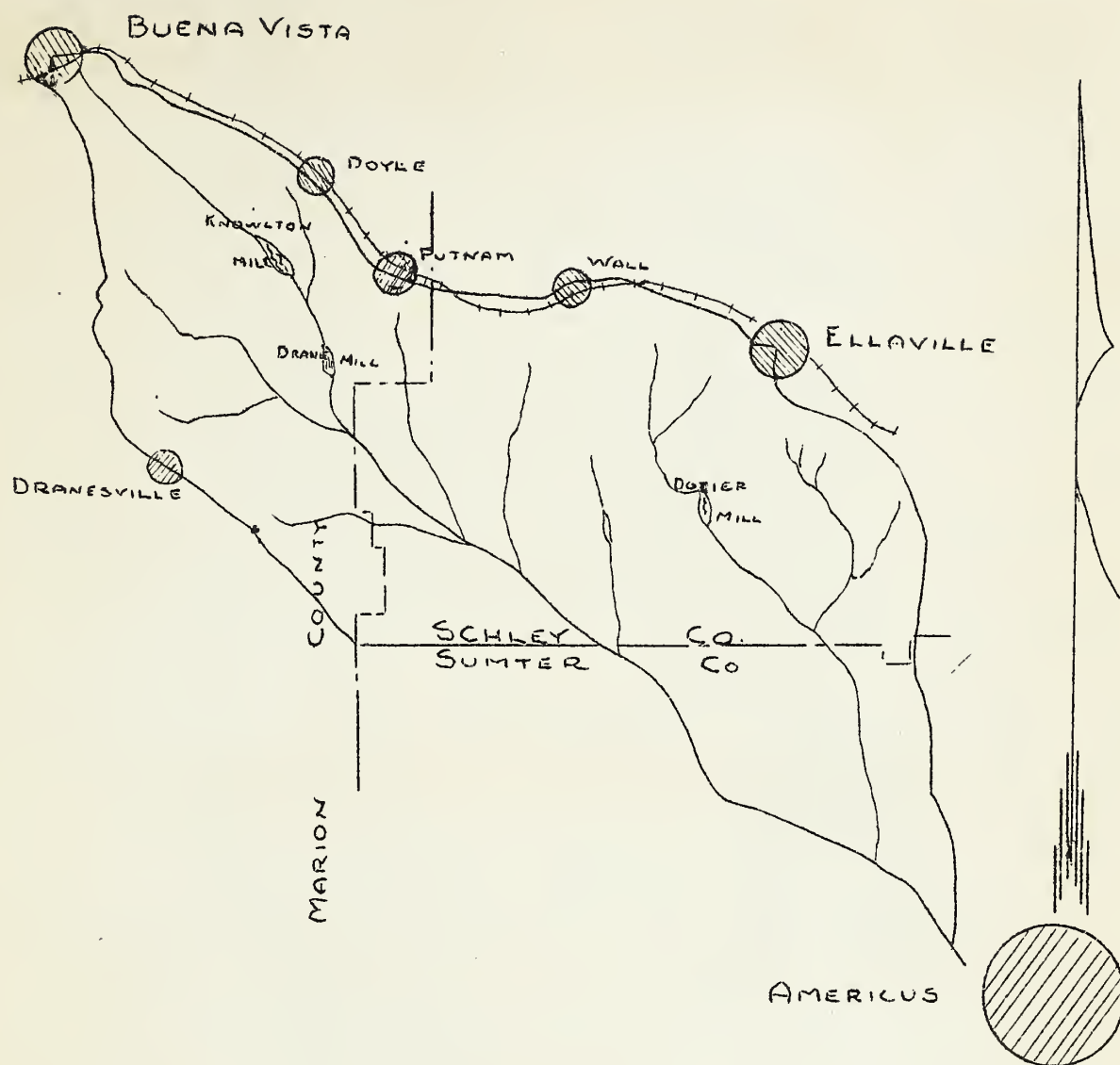
WORTH CROWING ABOUT

FOLLOWING IS A TABULATION OF PART
OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SES
MUCKALEE CREEK PROJECT, TO DATE.
STUDY THIS CAREFULLY AND YOU WILL
GAIN AN IDEA OF THE THINGS ACCOM-
PLISHED, WHICH IS ONLY A BEGIN-
NING OF WHAT WE EXPECT TO DO.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS ----	55
TOTAL ACRES IN FARMS -----	15,872
TOTAL ACRES IN CULTIVATION -----	7,743
ACRES IN STRIP CROPS -----	1,057
ACRES TO BE TERRACED -----	3,878
ACRES RETIRED TEMPORARILY AND TO PASTURE --	359
ACRES RETIRED TO FOREST -----	210

THE SOIL EROSION SERVICE HAS AGREED TO FURNISH:

5,240 lbs. Soy Beans
5,140 lbs. Sudan Grass
7,500 lbs. Kobe Lespedeza
1,700 lbs. Sericea Lespedeza
650 lbs. Korean Lespedeza
800 lbs. Common Lespedeza
13,729 lbs. Cow Peas
1,550 lbs. Sorghum
6,403 lbs. Velvet Beans
1,175 lbs. Crotalaria
100 lbs. Brown Top Millet
50 lbs. White Clover
200 lbs. Dallis Grass
200 lbs. Carpet Grass
140 lbs. Staples
70 rolls Barbed Wire
164,700 lbs. Fertilizer



MUCKALEE CREEK PROJECT NO. 37

LOCATION: MARION-SCHLEY-SUMTER-COUNTIES
AREA. APPROXIMATELY 55,000 ACRES
FARMS IN AREA 205

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Soil Erosion Service
Americus, Georgia.

Penalty for private
use to avoid payment
of postage-\$300.00

Mr. Allen Barnes
Americus, Ga.

If Sir Walter Scott was on our Erosion staff, he might write:

The stag at eve had drunk his fill
Where danced the moon on Monon's rill.
He raced to a gully, and there, by heck,
The stag fell in right on his neck.
Close on the hounds the huntsman came,
He reached the gully and did the same.
"Dam that gully," the huntsman yelled.
(Good advice, if politely spelled.)

- - Dr. W. S. Ligon.